blood, with a normal clotting time and normal prothrombin consumption, nor transfusions of normal or
hemophilic sera were able to correct the clotting defect. It was suggested from these observations that
thromboplastin as such was not the corrective factor; that although a source of thromboplastin is avail-
able in hemophilic blood, it is too slowly mobilized to be effective at the time the blood is shed; and
that the antihemophilic factor in normal blood is consumed during the clotting process.

These experimental animals have greatly increased the investigative possibilities in hemophilia and
should add much to our present knowledge of the genetics and nature of the clotting defect in this
disorder.

H. W. B.

BOOK REVIEWS

Outlines of Internal Medicine. Edited by Cecil J. Watson. Dubuque, Iowa, Wm. C. Brown Com-

The book is intended as collateral reading for junior and senior medical students, the material pre-
sented to be amplified by the presentation of clinics. The preface states: 'As compared with the textbook
of Medicine, the outlines are not as comprehensive in treatment, and are intended to bring the reader a
compact synthesis of what each contributor regards as most important about any given subject.' The
work is excellently suited for its purpose.

WILLIAM H. CROSBY


This little book contains many diagrams correlating blood and bone marrow findings. Many illustra-
tive cases and seven colored plates are presented.

WILLIAM DAMBISHEK

14 colored plates. (Imported by Grune and Stratton, Inc., New York.)

This is a rather pedantic, old-fashioned work, containing none of the newer work and none of the
newer references. It might well have been written twenty years ago. On the other hand, the twenty-four
colored plates of blood and marrow are excellently drawn and lithographed.

WILLIAM DAMBISHEK

Les Etats Hémorragiques et la Notion de Fibrinopenie. By J. Favre-Gilly. Paris, France, Vigot Freres Edi-

This monograph is based on the observation of 3 cases, one of congenital a fibrinopenemia, one of
acquired severe fibrinopenia in a case of carcinoma of the stomach with massive liver metastasis, and one
of extreme congenital fibrinopenia. The cases are described in detail and the literature on the subject is
revised. The suggestion that excessive fibrinolytic activity might be responsible for cases of acquired
fibrinopenia is interesting, even if not supported by experimental findings. The opportunity for a dis-
cussion on the role of fibrinogen in capillary response to injury is given by a case of fibrinopenia with
prolonged bleeding time. The critical level of fibrinogen for the appearance of hemorrhagic symptoms is
also discussed and the final conclusions are in agreement with those of Pinninger and Prunty. Further
support is given to the theory that not only the liver but also reticulo-endothelium (spleen, bone marrow,
etc.) have an active part in fibrinopoiesis.

A review of the current (1947) conception of the coagulation of blood and a classification of hemor-
rhagic diseases are offered in the last part of the monograph. Both are based on the findings of American
workers in the field. Too much historical and noncontributory material is included in the monograph,
although this is understandable in a doctorate thesis. This somewhat overshadows the excellent original
material.

M. STEFANINI